

## DANES MEETING WITH NEW AFFRONTS NOW FROM THE GERMANS

Which Are Bitterly Resented Since Great Number Have Fought with Bravery.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—Remarkable reports are in circulation here in the Danish capital regarding the treatment of the Danish population in the north of Schleswig-Holstein, the German province which borders on Denmark and which was formerly Danish territory. There are still over a hundred thousand inhabitants of Danish extraction and of Danish tongue, commonly known as South Jutlanders, in this German territory and ever since they came under Prussian rule there have been charges that the Danes suffered persecution, although for some years before the outbreak of the European war the trouble had nearly ceased. It is now charged that the Danes are meeting with new affronts, which are bitterly resented since a great number of the Danes have fought with great bravery and distinction as part of the German army in the present war. It is said that German commanders have been drawing up certain black lists of the Danish South Jutlanders, and that these persons are being punished with a severity out of proportion to the offenses committed.

When war began, South Jutland, or the north of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, was placed under a military rule which superseded the authority of the high bailiff. One of the first measures taken by this military command was to send 300 South Jutlanders to prison. It is charged that many of these persons were awakened in the middle of the night and rushed off to the jail scantily clad. It is declared that the arrests were made on tenuous and imaginative evidence, such as the fact that possessed boats in which it was thought that men eligible for military service would try to escape. Many of these fishermen were over seventy years old, and one of these old men, who has four sons and three sons-in-law serving in the German army, complains that he was kept for six days in a prison cell on most meager prison fare. Most of the prisoners taken at this time were kept in jail for a month.

Danish newspapers in the province are subjected to the most rigid censorship and one of these papers, "Heimdal," was suspended for eight days because it failed to mention the birthday of the German emperor, according to the editors, who added that their protests that the emperor had expressed the desire to pass the day quietly did not serve to move the authorities from their stand in the matter. The censor's work is also seen in the fact that they deleted an item in one of the papers which referred to the Italian crown prince's celebration of his eleventh birthday.

Innumerable reports of such curtailment of privileges are current in Copenhagen, some of them well authenticated and others mere rumor. In the latter category perhaps is the report here that practically all persons formerly rejected by the German army authorities on account of physical infirmity have been accepted for military service, even, the rumor goes, men with club feet, others who are lame, crippled and suffering from chronic illnesses of various sorts.

## Armless Judge Going to Europe to Aid Grippled

Dallas Judge Will Arrange Plans to Help Maimed Soldiers of Allies.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 25.—Quentin D. Corley, the "armless judge" of this city, will soon take up the burden of the maimed in the European conflict. On December 22 he left for Washington, D. C., to confer with an official whose name is not known and who had told the Belgium ambassador to America that Judge Corley, the armless, does the work of a man in everyday life.

It is expected that the judge will sign a contract with the Allies to teach armless soldiers to be happy and to be useful.

The judge says any work he may do will be for the sake of humanity and not for money. "I shall only accept the same salary I am getting now, and expenses," he says. "If they see fit to honor me if I do their men a service, I shall be glad of that, too."

**Story of the Judge's Career.**

Judge Corley's story is a strange one. He was of a roving disposition when young, and took no qualms at satisfying it as a guest of the railroads. He was riding through New York state on a freight train when a burly brakeman's head showed over the far end of the car. He slipped and fell as he tried to flee. The trainmen picked him up, a poor, mangled youth. One arm was gone to the shoulder, and the other just above the elbow.

As he lay in the hospital fighting for life, he began figuring how he would use that life once he was out again. "I strove to invent and picture in my mind a mechanical hand, but of course I could not get anything but the open and shut movement; no one has," he says. "Then I thought that if I made an arm with an elbow joint in it, and so rigid that it would have both lateral and perpendicular movement, I had the problem solved."

A youth of 23, seemingly handicapped for all time and yet doomed by a healthy body to live a long life, Corley came home to his parents in Dallas with only his idea of a mechanical arm—and a deathless ambition to conquer the terrible odds against him.

**Now His Plans Worked Out.**

For four years he studied law with all the mental force of his brilliant mind, and at night he spent hours upon the plan for his mechanical arm. When completed, it was a steel hook made of two steel flanges, which opened and shut on cogs, a little handle which turned them being worked by

## HER SUIT RECALLS POEM BY WATSON



Mrs. Herbert H. Asquith.

The action in chancery, begun by Mrs. H. H. Asquith, wife of the premier of England, to restrain the London Globe from the publication of alleged libels against her, recalls the poem which William Watson wrote in 1909, entitled "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue." When the poem was printed it was stated that Mrs. Asquith was its inspiration.

There were 334 fewer fatalities in the coal mines of the United States last year than in 1913.

The teeth of the badger are very peculiar, for, instead of resting on each other when the animal's mouth is closed, they fit into each other.

More than 4,800 persons have applied to join the latest British Polar expedition.

his teeth. In this way he gripped things tightly, and with the hook he could handle almost anything he could lift.

From then on it was easy. He soon learned to write and then passed the bar examination. He began to practice law and to practice the use of his arm, and study means by which he could use it. His progress was wonderful. He invented other machines, to be used in dressing and sport, until today he can do almost anything a normal being desires to do. He has a desire bordering on passion to aid the soldiers who have lost both arms in battle. There were more than ten thousand of them in the Allies' armies alone at last count.

**Wants to Make Them Useful.**

"I know I can teach them to use my inventions within a short time, and I want to do," he says. "I want them to get away from the terrible feeling that they are burdens upon the state and upon their families. If they'll put these men in my hands I can teach a thousand in three months to use this arm and take their places in life and seek happiness."

His friends say he can do it, too. He has pupils all over Texas who are learning from him the secrets. They invariably make good when he turns them loose.

Judge Corley has the inventions he uses patented, but he does not sell them. "I have them for humanity," he says.

The plan on which the Belgian ambassador is said to want Judge Corley to work will be a school under his supervision, at which armless men will be equipped and trained by him. It will take him to Europe about four years, if the war continues a year or so longer.

Ostriches can travel at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour.

Nine books and one psalm mentioned in the Bible are now lost to the world.

**SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.**

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Empire National Bank will be held at its banking house in the city of Clarksville, W. Va., on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at One O'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it.

OSCAR C. WILT, Cashier.

## DEMAND FOR FEMALE HELP GREATER NOW

In Austria-Hungary with the New Levy Drawing Thousands of Men Away.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 25.—With the new levy in Austria-Hungary drawing away yet more thousands more men from civil occupations, the demand for female help has been further increased. Women are now not only welcomed, but eagerly sought for in various fields of industry and commerce from which they were previously sternly excluded. But at the same time they have been given to understand that this is only a temporary condition, and they must be prepared to make room for the men, when these come back from the field.

Quite apart from the much talked of women street car conductors, one sees the sex engaged now in all kinds of work, in factories, stores and offices, everywhere. In the laboratories of great industrial plants the "frau doktor" is standing behind scales, and retorts, and bottles, engaged in the most intricate chemical analysis. Before the war she was only admitted as an assistant, but as one after another of her male colleagues was called to the army, she was permitted to fill their places.

Coming into Vienna on the northern railway, hundreds of women may be seen working on the gigantic coal heaps, shoveling the coal into the hoppers and performing the heaviest kind of manual labor. Formerly everybody would have scoffed at the idea of a female "coalman" but now no-body turns to look at her.

Amateur women photographers have become assistants to doctors in X-ray work, and in electro-therapeutic treatment. In Graz special courses of instruction in photography are being given for this work. The women are taught by university professors, and receive certificates attesting their fitness.

The capable housewife no longer remains at home; her services have become found valuable in taking the domestic management of hospitals, and sanatoriums, and convalescent homes. If living in this country, she devotes herself to raising poultry and eggs, or fruit growing. The agricultural colleges are constantly increasing their number of women students. People who hitherto opposed the idea of women becoming gardeners are now applying to the colleges for them. Young women have already done extremely well as landscape gardeners. A special school for them has recently been opened in Vienna.

This problem of the effect of the entry of women into the labor market after the war, is already engaging the serious attention of the authorities in Austria and in Germany. Only recently the Bavarian government issued a public warning to women against rushing into fields of work, so far monopolized by men. They are told in plain terms, that as a matter of course, they would have to give up their places to men as soon as the latter were back from the army; and that therefore they ought not to spend money on training in business colleges for employment which could only prove temporary. But just the same these colleges have gone on advertising for pupils and promising them the most lucrative engagements at the end of a few weeks' course. And the rush of new applicants for positions continues, despite the warning of the authorities that in Bavaria, at least, the supply of women labor of all grades is greater than the demand.

There were 334 fewer fatalities in the coal mines of the United States last year than in 1913.

The teeth of the badger are very peculiar, for, instead of resting on each other when the animal's mouth is closed, they fit into each other.

More than 4,800 persons have applied to join the latest British Polar expedition.

his teeth. In this way he gripped things tightly, and with the hook he could handle almost anything he could lift.

From then on it was easy. He soon learned to write and then passed the bar examination. He began to practice law and to practice the use of his arm, and study means by which he could use it. His progress was wonderful. He invented other machines, to be used in dressing and sport, until today he can do almost anything a normal being desires to do. He has a desire bordering on passion to aid the soldiers who have lost both arms in battle. There were more than ten thousand of them in the Allies' armies alone at last count.

**Wants to Make Them Useful.**

"I know I can teach them to use my inventions within a short time, and I want to do," he says. "I want them to get away from the terrible feeling that they are burdens upon the state and upon their families. If they'll put these men in my hands I can teach a thousand in three months to use this arm and take their places in life and seek happiness."

His friends say he can do it, too. He has pupils all over Texas who are learning from him the secrets. They invariably make good when he turns them loose.

Judge Corley has the inventions he uses patented, but he does not sell them. "I have them for humanity," he says.

The plan on which the Belgian ambassador is said to want Judge Corley to work will be a school under his supervision, at which armless men will be equipped and trained by him. It will take him to Europe about four years, if the war continues a year or so longer.

Ostriches can travel at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour.

Nine books and one psalm mentioned in the Bible are now lost to the world.

**SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.**

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Empire National Bank will be held at its banking house in the city of Clarksville, W. Va., on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at One O'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it.

OSCAR C. WILT, Cashier.

## BIG POSTAL SERVICE

(By Associated Press.)  
GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 25.—The volume of work which the Swiss postal service has handled in behalf of war prisoners is enormous. Since the war began Switzerland has relayed a total of 30,000,000 letters and 10,500,000 packages to prisoners in Germany and Austria, and 23,000,000 letters and 1,000,000 packages to prisoners in France. For the most part the packages contain food-stuffs.

## Male Sex

Dominates the Births of London by a Ratio of Three to One Since War Began.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 25.—In the birth column of one of the London newspapers three-fourths of the births announced are of the male sex, according to a correspondent who puts forth the theory that there are more boys than girls born during war times. The registrar general's department, however, does not encourage this theory, as on being questioned on the subject, the following statement was elicited:

"After the only great war the nation has waged since accurate statistics have been recorded, the Crimea, there was no marked increase in the proportion of boys. The excess of boys over girls during the year 1851 to 1860, which included the war, was less in fact than during the previous ten years."

## SERBIA DEVASTATED BY INVADING FORCES

With Numerous Families Wiped Out Entirely and Houses Generally Destroyed.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 25.—Conditions in invaded Serbia are described to the London press by Colonel Govaars of the Salvation Army, who has just completed a six months' tour of that country in the interests of his organization. The country he speaks of lies in the northwest, from which the Austrians were driven out in their first invasion.

One village, which a year ago had 2,300 inhabitants and 350 houses, now has 1,100 inhabitants and only 125 whole houses, according to Colonel Govaars. Of the other houses, ninety were entirely destroyed and 134 so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Even those surviving had to be considerably patched up. This village had formerly over a thousand draught oxen. Now there are two. Out of 2,000 cows, only fourteen remain, and twenty-seven sheep and goats have to make up for 3,200 or more. There were formerly 70,000 chickens and 17,000 pigs, but only a dozen or so now take their place.

In the same community, said Col. Govaars, forty-six families were wiped out entirely, and families formerly consisting of thirty or forty members are now represented by one or two. The colonel met a widow who was the sole survivor of a family of twenty-eight. When the Austrians occupied the place, many civilians were killed in the shelling, others were taken away as prisoners, and an epidemic swept away 300 of the refugees who returned after the Austrian occupation.

"When I reached the district," he continued, "the people were living on corn meal and unripe fruit, chiefly plums. No other food was obtainable, except by the few who lived near military posts and could depend on the charity of the soldiers."

In another village I met the case of a woman whose husband had been killed in battle while starvation and disease left her only one child out of seven. Another woman I talked with was the sole survivor of a family of eleven. I passed deserted houses, and when I asked what had become of the people, I heard but the one answer, "Died out." Miles and miles of rich land lie absolutely waste, covered with weeds and thistles. The great plum orchards of the district were bearing fruit at the time of my visit, but there was no one to pick and dry it. Formerly the farmers used to distill plum brandy on their premises, but all of the copper stills were taken away by the invaders. There was no labor and no means of transportation.

In another village I stood on the ruins of a farm house in which 109 persons had been burned alive. The bones were collected and buried in a hillside nearby. In one pit the bodies of ninety civilians had been thrown and buried.

to assume that attitude in this affair, they are privileged to do so, but they certainly are wrong about it. There's no jealousy in it at all."

**Mrs. Bishop's Version.**

Mrs. Bishop declined to divulge the cause of the trouble from her point of view.

As to the pistol incident she completely reversed Mrs. Ware's version. "I was unarmed and had no thought of trouble," she said. "I was driving along in my car peacefully when this woman, from her auto, saw me. Before I knew what she was about, she had drawn a pistol and pointed it at me. I never left my car until she had done this. Then I did get out and go to her car and rebuke her for her conduct, telling her I was unarmed. She did not draw her pistol on me at this time, but simply cried out, 'Oh, Mrs. Bishop, can't we settle this among ourselves?' I replied to her that I was going to have her arrested."

Ostriches can travel at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

## BRITISH WINES ARE NOT MADE OUT OF GRAPES

And They Are Really Cordials Instead of What They Are Sometimes Called.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 25.—The suggestion made by a member of parliament to tax British wines as a means of increasing the revenues has developed the fact that the public at large does not exactly know what is meant by the term "British Wine," in view of the fact that only table grapes are raised in England, mostly in hot houses.

British wines are ordinarily made by country people in their own homes out of elderberries, currants, blackberries and fruits. They are cordials rather than wines, and are strongly fortified with alcohol. On account of their being so largely a home product, they have never yet been taxed. But these drinks are also manufactured by distillers under revenue supervision, although untaxed. They can be sold only by licensed retailers.

Local wines of this kind do not seriously compete with grape table wines, unless it be an imitation port made out of raisins. Objection is made that a tax on them would not yield enough revenue to make it worth while, as special licenses would have to be issued to cottagers and a strict watch kept to prevent illicit distilling. The elder industry, if better developed, might yield some revenue, but a tax at this time would probably kill the trade.

## SERBIA DEVASTATED BY INVADING FORCES

With Numerous Families Wiped Out Entirely and Houses Generally Destroyed.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Dec. 25.—Conditions in invaded Serbia are described to the London press by Colonel Govaars of the Salvation Army, who has just completed a six months' tour of that country in the interests of his organization. The country he speaks of lies in the northwest, from which the Austrians were driven out in their first invasion.

One village, which a year ago had 2,300 inhabitants and 350 houses, now has 1,100 inhabitants and only 125 whole houses, according to Colonel Govaars. Of the other houses, ninety were entirely destroyed and 134 so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Even those surviving had to be considerably patched up. This village had formerly over a thousand draught oxen. Now there are two. Out of 2,000 cows, only fourteen remain, and twenty-seven sheep and goats have to make up for 3,200 or more. There were formerly 70,000 chickens and 17,000 pigs, but only a dozen or so now take their place.

In the same community, said Col. Govaars, forty-six families were wiped out entirely, and families formerly consisting of thirty or forty members are now represented by one or two. The colonel met a widow who was the sole survivor of a family of twenty-eight. When the Austrians occupied the place, many civilians were killed in the shelling, others were taken away as prisoners, and an epidemic swept away 300 of the refugees who returned after the Austrian occupation.

"When I reached the district," he continued, "the people were living on corn meal and unripe fruit, chiefly plums. No other food was obtainable, except by the few who lived near military posts and could depend on the charity of the soldiers."

In another village I met the case of a woman whose husband had been killed in battle while starvation and disease left her only one child out of seven. Another woman I talked with was the sole survivor of a family of eleven. I passed deserted houses, and when I asked what had become of the people, I heard but the one answer, "Died out." Miles and miles of rich land lie absolutely waste, covered with weeds and thistles. The great plum orchards of the district were bearing fruit at the time of my visit, but there was no one to pick and dry it. Formerly the farmers used to distill plum brandy on their premises, but all of the copper stills were taken away by the invaders. There was no labor and no means of transportation.

In another village I stood on the ruins of a farm house in which 109 persons had been burned alive. The bones were collected and buried in a hillside nearby. In one pit the bodies of ninety civilians had been thrown and buried.

to assume that attitude in this affair, they are privileged to do so, but they certainly are wrong about it. There's no jealousy in it at all."

**Mrs. Bishop's Version.**

Mrs. Bishop declined to divulge the cause of the trouble from her point of view.

As to the pistol incident she completely reversed Mrs. Ware's version. "I was unarmed and had no thought of trouble," she said. "I was driving along in my car peacefully when this woman, from her auto, saw me. Before I knew what she was about, she had drawn a pistol and pointed it at me. I never left my car until she had done this. Then I did get out and go to her car and rebuke her for her conduct, telling her I was unarmed. She did not draw her pistol on me at this time, but simply cried out, 'Oh, Mrs. Bishop, can't we settle this among ourselves?' I replied to her that I was going to have her arrested."

Ostriches can travel at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

## STRIKING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES SHOWN

Six Years

Of War Would Be Necessary to Reach City of Berlin and Crush Germany.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
OXFORD, Eng., Dec. 25.—The Oxford Union, the debating society of the university, has decided by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty-four, that the safety of Europe does not require the suppression of Germany from its place as a first class power.

The question, as it was proposed for debate, was: "Resolved, that Europe will not enjoy a secure peace at the end of this war if Germany remains a first class power."

The negative argument included the assertion by a Magdalen College student that it was impossible to crush Germany. One debater declared that neither Germany nor Great Britain could hope to be in the position of a first class power after the war. Another speaker in defense of Germany urged that England should limit its action to the object for which it went to war. "To crush Germany," he remarked, "we would have to reach Berlin; this would take six years, and in that time we should have crushed ourselves too. A sort of international partnership would be a wiser way. Driving the Germans out of the territory they have conquered will surely be enough. All its colonies should be given back to Germany, because if deprived of them it would be a worse danger to the peace of Europe than a Germany without room for colonial expansion."

Although large commercial sales fall off, due to the depressed condition of the market, says the report, the number of sales of timber, farmers, and small dealers at good rates nearly doubled in number, while more than 40,000 free timber permits were issued, an increase of 549. The steady increase of this use, the forester adds, indicates the importance of the national forests to the communities in which they lie and the stability of the local demand for their products.

The report discusses in detail the work of the forest service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, showing a general increase in all forest activities except commercial timber sales. It predicts, however, a large revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1916, the general improvement in business conditions throughout the country having been already felt in the national forests, as shown by an increase during the first three months of about \$119,000 over the earnings of the same period last year. During the fiscal year, the total revenues were \$2,481,469.35, an increase of \$43,769.14 over 1914. Of the \$4,682,044.13 provided by the regular appropriation for the forest service, says the report, \$5,200,000 was expended for protection, utilization and improvements, the cost of protection being increased by an extraordinarily severe fire season which necessitated emergency expenditures that were partly provided for by a deficiency appropriation of \$349,243. An additional sum of about \$196,000 was spent under the law which permits ten per cent of the forest receipts to be employed in road development for the public benefit.

**Protection of Resources.**

The expenditures include, says the report, the protection of resources which as yet can not be made to bring in cash returns, such as inaccessible timber as well as those such as watershed covering and recreational advantages, which yield great general benefits not, however, measurable in money values. In this connection, the report mentions that timber given free to settlers and others was worth more than \$206,000, while that sold under the law at cost was worth \$33,000 more than the government got for it.

The revenues also foregone by allowing free use of certain grazing lands, adds the report, is estimated to exceed \$120,000, while a moderate charge for privileges there are free would bring in at least \$100,000 more.

All this, says the forester, has never been entered on the credit side of the forest service ledger.

**Needed Legislation.**

"New legislation permitting the government to grant a more secure tenure for the lands used, through the issuance of fifty year leases, would, without doubt, make the financing of power developments on the public lands both easier and cheaper, and is very desirable, but the main obstacle to more rapid development than that which is now taking place is not lack of a new law, but lack of a broader market for power. It is at least doubtful if either an amended law or private ownership of the public power sites would result in any general or material increase in power development in the western states in the immediate future. With rare and minor exceptions, existing power development in these states are far in excess of market demands. The forest service is being constantly importuned to extend periods of construction on power permits on the plea that there would be no market available for the power if the project were developed. The per capita use of water power in the electrical development in the three Pacific and the eight mountain states is far in excess of that in any other section of the United States, and more than five times the average for the United States as a whole. The development of the Pacific states is about 180 horsepower, per thousand of population, and in the mountain states 120 horsepower, with a balanced average of 160 horsepower. New England, which is next in order, has less than forty horsepower per thousand of population, and the whole United States about thirty horsepower."

"The drop of thirty per cent in the demands for national forest stumpage," the report goes on to say, "as indicated by the falling off in new sales, is a significant index of the unstable market for lumber and the serious conditions now obtaining in the forest using industries. These conditions which are now the subject of a special study conducted by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the federal trade commission and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, are related primarily to the carrying of enormous quantities of raw material, exploitable only during a long period of time, in private ownership. This load of uncut timber, with its for reaching financial burdens hampers or prevents the private operator from adapting his business to the changed conditions of his market and to the competitive factors of more or less recent development. Hence a tendency toward a lumber out put governed not by the requirements of the country, but by the financial necessities of the owners of stumpage, with its resultant market demoralization and wasteful use of timber resources. Had the national forests never been created, the conditions of trade depression and wasteful exploitation, detrimental alike to the interests of the lumber industry and the public, would have been markedly accentuated. The value of public ownership of a considerable part of the timber resources of the nation has never been demonstrated more strikingly than by the results of private ownership now manifest."

**Sales Double.**

Although large commercial sales fall off, due to the depressed condition of the market, says the report, the number of sales of timber, farmers, and small dealers at good rates nearly doubled in number, while more than 40,000 free timber permits were issued, an increase of 549. The steady increase of this use, the forester adds, indicates the importance of the national forests to the communities in which they lie and the stability of the local demand for their products.

The report discusses in detail the work of the forest service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, showing a general increase in all forest activities except commercial timber sales. It predicts, however, a large revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1916, the general improvement in business conditions throughout the country having been already felt in the national forests, as shown by an increase during the first three months of about \$119,000 over the earnings of the same period last year. During the fiscal year, the total revenues were \$2,481,469.35, an increase of \$43,769.14 over 1914. Of the \$4,682,044.13 provided by the regular appropriation for the forest service, says the report, \$5,200,000 was expended for protection, utilization and improvements, the cost of protection being increased by an extraordinarily severe fire season which necessitated emergency expenditures that were partly provided for by a deficiency appropriation of \$349,243. An additional sum of about \$196,000 was spent under the law which permits ten per cent of the forest receipts to be employed in road development for the public benefit.

**Protection of Resources.**

The expenditures include, says the report, the protection of resources which as yet can not be made to bring in cash returns, such as inaccessible timber as well as those such as watershed covering and recreational advantages, which yield great general benefits not, however, measurable in money values. In this connection, the report mentions that timber given free to settlers and others was worth more than \$206,000, while that sold under the law at cost was worth \$33,000 more than the government got for it.

The revenues also foregone by allowing free use of certain grazing lands, adds the report, is estimated to exceed \$120,000, while a moderate charge for privileges there are free would bring in at least \$100,000 more.

All this, says the forester, has never been entered on the credit side of the forest service ledger.

**Needed Legislation.**

"New legislation permitting the government to grant a more secure tenure for the lands used, through the issuance of fifty year leases, would, without doubt, make the financing of power developments on the public lands both easier and cheaper, and is very desirable, but the main obstacle to more rapid development than that which is now taking place is not lack of a new law, but lack of a broader market for power. It is at least doubtful if either an amended law or private ownership of the public power sites would result in any general or material increase in power development in the western states in the immediate future. With rare and minor exceptions, existing power development in these states are far in excess of market demands. The forest service is being constantly importuned to extend periods of construction on power permits on the plea that there would be no market available for the power if the project were developed. The per capita use of water power in the electrical development in the three Pacific and the eight mountain states is far in excess of that in any other section of the United States, and more than five times the average for the United States as a whole. The development of the Pacific states is about 180 horsepower, per thousand of population, and in the mountain states 120 horsepower, with a balanced average of 160 horsepower. New England, which is next in order, has less than forty horsepower per thousand of population, and the whole United States about thirty horsepower."

"The drop of thirty per cent in the demands for national forest stumpage," the report goes on to say, "as indicated by the falling off in new sales, is a significant index of the unstable market for lumber and the serious conditions now obtaining in the forest using industries. These conditions which are now the subject of a special study conducted by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the federal trade commission and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, are related primarily to the carrying of enormous quantities of raw material, exploitable only during a long period of time, in private ownership. This load of uncut timber, with its for reaching financial burdens hampers or prevents the private operator from adapting his business to the changed conditions of his market and to the competitive factors of more or less recent development. Hence a tendency toward a lumber out put governed not by the requirements of the country, but by the financial necessities of the owners of stumpage, with its resultant market demoralization and wasteful use of timber resources. Had the national forests never been created, the conditions of trade depression and wasteful exploitation, detrimental alike to the interests of the lumber industry and the public, would have been markedly accentuated. The value of public ownership of a considerable part of the timber resources of the nation has never been demonstrated more strikingly than by the results of private ownership now manifest."

**Sales Double.**

Although large commercial sales fall off, due to the depressed condition of the market, says the report, the number of sales of timber, farmers, and small dealers at good rates nearly doubled in